

EDUCATION IN TRANSITION.

THE NEW SYSTEM IN THE PUNJAB.

"An interesting feature of the period reviewed by this report, is that it was the time of transition from the old to the reformed regime. The report itself is thus a description of the educational system of the province as it existed, when the new Councils came into being, and education, as a transferred subject, came under the control of a Minister, responsible to the Legislative Council of the Punjab." This is the comment of the Punjab Government in the report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1920-21. The official review of the report proceeds:—

During the year the work of the Education Department was not only to develop and expand the provision of education on lines previously determined, but to overhaul its machinery to meet new and changing conditions. A substantial measure of decentralisation has been introduced and means of effecting more economical working have been explored.

EVIDENCE OF STATISTICS.

The extent of the educational problem in the Punjab may be gauged from the selections here given from the statistical returns of the year.

There were in all 7,559 public educational institutions attended by 500,837 scholars, representing an increase in the year of 377 institutions and of 33,255 scholars. These figures include 1,136 institutions for girls and 61,840 girl pupils. If figures for private institutions be added the grand totals are 9,939 educational institutions and 556,989 pupils.

Expenditure also increased by about thirty-three per cent. In all Rs. 1,34,06,424 were spent on education. Of this total Government (Imperial and Provincial) revenues provided Rs. 65,01,619, and District and Municipal Rs. 32,93,920. Fees produced Rs. 34,88,545 Boards—an increase of more than 3½ lakhs over the previous year.

As regards collegiate education the Punjab University continued the development of the Honours Schools and proceeded to the appointment of three university professors, all of whom entered on their duties during the year. Further consideration was given to the university report of the Calcutta University Commission, though no definite policy was evolved. Four intermediate colleges were opened during the year at Multan, Ludhiana, Rawalpindi and Ambala.

The decline in the number of students attending Arts colleges has now persisted over a series of years. A probable explanation of this decrease is to be found in the fact that public opinion is now more in favour of technical and vocational training than before.

The Punjab Government, Ministry of Education, note with satisfaction that the medical inspection of secondary schools, which had to be suspended during the war, has been re-started, also that beneficial results are to be expected from the improved system of physical training.

They look to the cordial support of the public in their measures to improve the health and physique of the rising generation. Unless this be forthcoming, but little success can be attained in this supremely important matter.

It is satisfactory also to note that agricultural and manual training schools are making steady progress. The public demand for the combination of vocational with general education may be considered a healthy sign. A note of warning however must be sounded in this connection. If the enthusiasm for vocational training results in the disappearance of a knowledge of history and geography from the pupils of Punjab schools, then vocational training will have been bought at a very high price, and a generation of an extremely restricted outlook will arise. This would be a most serious drawback in the circumstances that now exist, wherein some knowledge of general world conditions is rapidly becoming essential.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

In primary education the progress made has been substantial, though uneven, so far as district boards are concerned. Much remains to be done in the improvement of buildings and of the qualifications of teachers. It is satisfactory to see that these problems are being vigorously handled by the department.

The introduction of the Compulsory Education Act of 1918, by Lahore and Amritsar, raises the number of municipalities in which compulsion is to be applied to three. It is understood that other local authorities contemplate following this lead.

The training of teachers continues to expand; but the supply of qualified persons is not equal to the demand, hence the opening of a new training college at Hoshiarpur was essential. Similarly the steps taken to increase the outturn of other training institutions were timely and were justified on every ground of efficiency and economy.

Technical and professional education looms large in the public eye, and the assumption of the control of technical education by the department of industries will be watched with interest. The increased popularity of the medical profession and the rising standard of efficiency in engineering, as evinced by the remarks on the Government School of Engineering at Rasul, are of interest.

Education among girls shows steady progress in the primary stages, but in the higher its expansion is slower. This fact may be a hindrance to the future educational development of the province, as it is from the scholars of high schools and colleges that teachers are to be recruited.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

The number of Europeans being educated in the Punjab remains practically stationary when allowance has been made for the exclusion of the figures relating to the Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar. The munificence of Miss Warburton of Kasauli in founding a scholarship in memory of her father, the late John Paul Warburton, C.I.E., of the Indian Police, is worthy of imitation. The European schools in the Punjab are capable of further improvement, especially in the matter of the provision of science teaching. A noteworthy feature of the figures for the total expenditure on European education is the large proportion of the total cost which is derived from fees (33 per cent.) and from endowments and subscriptions (31 per cent.).

AID FOR SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.

The Government notes with pleasure that expenditure in aid of the education of the children of men who served in the Indian army during the war has so greatly expanded. It is hoped that the same publicity as was given to the scheme in the last year will be continued, till all who are entitled to its benefits have received them. The progress of the scheme for instituting public libraries in small towns has been gratifying.

There has been a substantial increase in the number of Mahomedan scholars in institutions of all kinds, and they are now in a majority of about 900. The number of Sikhs and Hindus has also increased, in the former case by nearly 8,000 and in the latter by more than 11,000. The increase, however, is uneven among the Mahomedans, e.g., in Multan division, where they have increased in a much smaller ratio than either of the other two communities.

It is a matter of regret that the finances of the Aitchison Chiefs' College caused so much anxiety during the year.

AFTER a full day's discussion the Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

THE Calicut special tribunal has disposed of the case in which 24 Moplahs and a Thiyya were charged. All accused were found guilty and 24 sentenced to undergo five years' rigorous imprisonment each on charge of mischief by fire and six months' rigorous imprisonment each on a charge of unlawful assembly, the sentence to run concurrently.

AMERICO-PERSIAN DEVELOPMENT & TRADING CORP.

WOOLWORTH BUILDING

ROOM 1153

NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE BARCLAY 5001

M. J. [unclear]

January 13, 1922.

Mr. George T. Scott
156 Fifth Ave.
City.

Dear Sir:

GIVE YOUR DOLLARS A DOUBLE VALUE, by investing in the development described in the enclosed prospectus. This offers a big and safe return on your money at the same time that it affords an unusual opportunity to aid in the work of world civilization.

The plans for this company as described in the prospectus have been worked out with exceptional care. The company will operate principally in a foreign field and the directors vouching for the project are those so familiar with the economic problems as to give the stockholders exceptional assurance as to the stability of their investment. Furthermore, the stockholders will be privileged to purchase Persian rugs for their own use at cost, which means an enormous saving.

An important factor in this development has been the choice of an active, honest manager familiar with business conditions in Persia and America. In selecting Mr. A.J. Evanns to undertake the dual responsibility of president and manager there has been secured the exceptional man needed. Mr. Evanns is a Persian by birth, an American by adoption and a Princeton University graduate. A Princeton professor who knew him particularly well, summed up his personality by saying, "Evanns doesn't know such a thing as failure".

With such a president, guided by a conservative Board of Directors the stockholders can have absolute confidence that they have their money in a safe-paying and increasingly valuable investment.

Very truly yours,

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Burton L. Maxfield,
Secretary.

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OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

PHILIP MARSHALL BROWN—Prof. of International Law, Princeton University and some time secretary of the American Embassy at Constantinople.

HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS—Author of "The New Map of Europe," "The New Map of Asia," Authority on Near Eastern affairs, Princeton, N. J.

JAMES M. HILLS—Director The Hills Brothers Co., New York.

EDWIN W. KEMMERER—Prof. of Economics, Princeton University.

BERTON L. MAXFIELD—President United Interests, Inc., Secretary and Treasurer of this Corporation.

WILLIAM W. LAW, Engineer, Princeton, N. J.

A. J. EVANNS, President and Manager of this Corporation.

The purpose of this corporation are to undertake agricultural development in Persia and establish there commercial relations for profitable trade. Persia is as large as England, France, Italy and Germany combined with an area of 658,000 square miles and a population of about 9,000,000. The country is primarily agricultural but there are very rich natural resources, such as oil, copper, etc., that are as yet practically undeveloped. The people of Persia are especially well disposed towards American enterprises. Therefore, the Americo-Persian Development & Trading Corporation, is offered unusual opportunities for advantageous concessions and favorable development.

The immediate activities of the corporation will include (1) development of a large acreage by modern methods and agricultural implements, thus securing the profits of a greatly increased production. (2) Creating and supplying an excellent potential market for American agricultural implements. (3) Purchasing rugs on safe and profitable terms for merchants importing from Persia and acting as representatives for American firms desiring to do business in that country.

- (1) AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, being very quickly profitable in this Persian field, the corporation plans to acquire by purchase or lease a village and land belonging to it, near Teheran, the capital of Persia and establish there a model farm introducing American agricultural implements and displacing the extremely primitive implements now in use. Under present methods one man cannot put under cultivation more than ten acres whereas the same man with modern machinery can cultivate seventy acres or more. This means 600% increase in production from increased area alone.

LAND IS FERTILE and already irrigated. The region selected is especially favorable for a development such as planned. The Veramin district near Teheran is accounted among the most fertile in the world. It yields rich crops of wheat, rice, tobacco, cotton and various fruits. It is irrigated by many natural streams. There are, therefore, uniformly good harvests, except for preventable causes such as insects and pests. Teaching the people how to prevent destruction of crops and fruits by pests would alone warrant this enterprise.

CLIMATE.—The climate where this corporation will operate is described in the National Geographic Magazine as follows:

“Teheran weather is similar to that of Arizona, but several degrees cooler, both in summer and winter. The nights are always cool, the sun shines nearly every day of the year, the winter is brief and moderate, and the long spring and autumn are like those seasons in delightful southern California.” (April 1921 issue, Page 361.)

MARKET:—City of Teheran, the capital, depends for its food supply upon two sections of land some twelve miles distant. The city had a population of 280,000 in 1908. Now it has a population of about 350,000. There is but little doubt that it will have a population of about a half million within the next fifteen years or so, because Persia will be opened for trade and commerce during this period as never before. There is, therefore, a growing market for the products of this corporation and the machinery it will sell.

SHIPMENTS:—Goods can be shipped to this market via the Persian Gulf and Bagdad to Teheran, or to the Black Sea Port of Batum, then via Baku and Enzali as the sectional map will indicate.



REQUIRED CASH INVESTMENT:—Land if not donated	\$25,000
(There is a strong possibility of obtaining a village with about 10,000 acres from the Persian Government free of charge.)	
Implements including freight.....	6,500
Salaries, engineer, agriculturalist and manager	9,500
Cash balance	9,000
	\$50,000

Reliable revenue figures for such a village have been secured and are given here as basis for prospective profits:

Rent from three old-fashioned flour mills.....	\$3,600
Seven hundred tons of rice at \$60.00	42,000
Wheat 1,000 chivals (6 bushels each) at \$10.00	10,000
Other revenues, fees, etc.....	5,000
	\$60,600

On the basis of the above figures, gross earnings for the first complete year of operations will exceed the preferred capital stock, \$50,000. Additional profit is offered in the price at which such a village as the one above described might be purchased because its price before the war would have been not less than \$100,000 but due to the altered conditions, can now be purchased for not more than \$25,000.



THRASHING



OXEN PLOWING

To say that it will not pay to replace the old is to deny all progress.

- (2) TO CREATE AND SUPPLY AN EXCELLENT MARKET FOR AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The big results obtained by use of American implements ON THE CORPORATION'S MODEL FARM cannot help but influence the Persian. Seeing is believing.

The old Feudal system still prevails in Persia. Landlords own many villages in fee simple. The peasants turn over to the landlords two-thirds of all that they produce. Landlords levy and collect taxes, impose fines and have their own town officials, generally consisting of a sheriff, bailiff and justice of the peace. As a result of these facts landlords are rich, and can afford to buy implements once they see the advantages. This land system is admirably adapted to creating the market for machinery. It means a rich landlord buying for his many villages. It simplifies the problem of distribution for it means bulk buying. The government itself also owns many villages and might justly be considered a prospective customer.

That there will be a market for agricultural implements is confirmed by the Persian Minister at Washington in his speech before the National Association of Manufacturers and published in American Industries for June.

The International Harvester Company have promised us the right of distribution for their product in Persia and also the initial implements needed for the corporation's own use for a material reduction below the cost of production.

- (3) PURCHASE ON SAFE AND PROFITABLE TERMS RUGS, ETC., FOR MERCHANTS IN AMERICA AND REPRESENT AMERICAN FIRMS IN PERSIA.—Arrangements have already been made by which the corporation is to purchase rugs for a number of merchants in New York. This will be profitable to the merchants in that it will eliminate the expense of sending their agents to Persia and will insure a considerable revenue to the corporation. It is well known that there is large money in dealing in Persian rugs.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE PERSIAN GOVERNMENT.—Valuable indication of the favoring attitude of the Persian Government toward the plan of the Americo-Persian Corporation is offered in the following letter received from the Persian Minister at Washington:

IMPERIAL LEGATION OF PERSIA
WASHINGTON

August 5th 1921

Mr. A. J. Coarces,
New York, N. Y.,

Dear Sir,

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I have received the informing a cable from my Government in answer to the one sent by me on July 23, at your request, and I am happy to state that my Government will be pleased to enter into such the necessary land for agricultural purposes, and will give all assistance in your proposition.

At my suggestion they have also allowed you free entry of implements to the amount of \$100,000.

At the present moment the opportunity is great for your enterprise and would strongly suggest that no time be lost in pushing the same in operations.

Yours very truly
Sardar Khan Saltanah
Minister of Persia.



Courtesy of International Harvester Co.



WINNOWER WHEAT

Persians, if shown how to use and repair modern implements, they will readily adopt them.

RECAPITULATION.—

PERSIAN PEOPLE.—Persians are Aryans, the European race. They are intelligent and peaceful. The Peasants are sturdy and hard-working but due to the external aggression and Feudal land system they have been kept in a very backward state. But conditions have changed. Persia is now free to work out her own salvation. She needs advice and sympathy of all those who are interested in the cause of democracy and advancement of an old and worthy people.

FAVORABLE CONDITIONS.—The present time is exceptionally favorable for an establishment like the Americo-Persian corporation because of the abrogation of the oppressive treaties together with the Anglo-Persian agreement of 1919. This leaves the country open for freer trading, particularly with Americans who are not looked upon with any suspicion as having political designs.

BIG RETURNS.—All expert investigations show that big profits will be earned after the first year—from increase in production because of using modern methods, supplying the market for agricultural implements and revenue from purchasing Persian rugs and merchandise together with the possible Government concessions which might work out to great future value.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—Here is an opportunity to make a safe and sound investment which will mean profits to yourself, and at the same time improve the lot of many unfortunate peasants and give them the benefit of modern discoveries and inventions.

The amount of the capital stock is small, only 500 shares of the preferred and 600 shares of the common. This preferred stock has a par value of \$100 and is entitled to 8% cumulative dividends and participates with the common stock in surplus profits up to 10%. The preferred shares have the first claim on all the assets and profits of the company. **One share of the common stock par value \$100 is given as a bonus with the purchase of every two shares of the preferred.**

A considerable amount of the stock has already been subscribed. You should therefore make your wishes known as soon as possible by filling in the enclosed subscription blank and mailing it to Mr. Berton L. Maxfield or to Mr. A. J. Evanns.

Aug 29, 1926

Jpa Advertiser

Lytle -

Articles

INCREASE SOUGHT IN MISSIONARIES

Dr. Speer, Presbyterian Official, Sees Need for More Evangelists.

SURVEY MADE BY CHURCH

Japanese Christian Leaders Agree on Program, Says U.S. Minister.

By a Staff Correspondent
KARUIZAWA, August 28.—Instead of there being a decreasing need for foreign missionaries in Japan, there is a positive need for more missionaries and especially more evangelist missionaries, in the opinion of Dr. Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A., who is making a tour this summer of Japan, Korea and China and is now in Karuizawa for the 67th annual mission meeting of his church in Japan. Dr. Speer is internationally known as a missionary leader and is acknowledged to have influenced more students to enter the foreign mission field than perhaps any other church leader.

Mr. Speer's opinion is based both on informal reports he has received and a personal investigation he has made in the northern part of Japan, including the Hokkaido, since his arrival two weeks ago, and also from a similar investigation made by his assistant on this tour, Dr. Hugh Kerr, of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, who has made a trip through the southern part of Japan since his arrival with Dr. Speer.

Meeting Lasts to Thursday

Having finished their visits to the various stations in Japan, the two foreign mission leaders have met in Karuizawa for the church conference where they will receive further reports and make known the desires of the home organization in carrying on the work in Japan. Dr. Speer and Dr. Kerr are taking an active part in the conference, leading alternately the devotional services which begin each day's program. The conference began last Wednesday and will continue through Tuesday.

Dr. Speer did not dwell at length upon the need for more instead of fewer missionaries, but pronounced it an undebatable fact. He was reminded of several public utterances some time ago by Japanese leaders to the effect that Japan did not care for evangelistic missionaries from America. He declared these opinion did not come from Japanese Christians and consequently could not be taken as the view of church leaders in Japan.

Replacement Need Seen

"The foreign mission board of one church in America," said Dr. Speer, "some time ago decided to send fewer missionaries to Japan, but immediately there came a protest from those already here and well in touch with the situation, calling more missionaries. Our church has not lost sight of the fact that there is still much work to be done in Japan, and is endeavoring to send out more missionaries in response to the requests of Christian leaders out here. The teachers are needed only as replacements, or to keep up the work of the missionary schools and other institutions already established."

Dr. Speer paid high tribute to the Church of Christ in Japan, the strong Christian Church established among the Japanese by the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches. It is a co-operative institution of 10,000 members and 1000 self-supporting churches scattered throughout the country. "The leaders are earnest, conscientious, energetic and doing remarkably good work in every direction," Dr. Speer said.

Reminded of New England

A committee of the Church of Christ in Japan will make a comprehensive report to the mission conference here before its close which will shed considerable light what is desired in Japan from the foreign mission boards in America. The conference here of the Northern Presbyterians, as in the case of the meetings of the other Presbyterians and the Reformed Church, has no official connection with the Church of Christ in Japan.

During his trip to the Hokkaido, Dr. Speer was particularly struck by its similarity to northern New England in America. "Going from Tokyo to the Hokkaido, in this season, is like taking a trip from New York to Maine, or perhaps Quebec. The scenery—especially the vast lumber camps, saw-mills—as well as the climatic and other natural features reminded me much of New England," said Dr. Speer.

Dr. Speer is accompanied on his trip by Mrs. Speer and their 16-year-old son, William, who is a student at Hotchkiss School in Connecticut, preparing for Princeton. While in Japan, they were met by Miss Margaret Bailey Speer, their daughter, a graduate of Bryn Mawr, who is a teacher in a Peking college. The Speers and Dr. Kerr will leave Japan on Friday, going through Korea, on their way to Peking. They will return to America next month.

Dr. Speer to Preach

A reception was held this afternoon at the Karuizawa Hotel in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Speer, Miss Margaret Speer, Dr. Kerr and Mrs. Rheys, head of the Women's Division of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and is accompanying members of the board delegation on the present trip. All the delegates and conferees to the present church meeting attended and

(Continued on Page 3)

In his letter to Mr.shaw

written July 28, 1927, Dr. Spear cited American treaties with other countries, the aim of which was to safeguard religious and educational rights of American citizens, and ~~unilaterally~~ made a concise and forceful statement of the basic principles involved.

Copied

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Mr. Gifford
Signs made

In his letter to

C O P Y

July 28, 1927.

Mr. G. Howland Shaw,
Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Shaw:

with July 28, 1927
Mr. Gifford cited a letter, with other references
regarding religious and educational rights, and made a comment on
the same in what follows:
Shaw's
substantive
parental
interest of the State

I appreciate very much the cordiality and helpfulness of the conference with you and Mr. Murray last Tuesday with regard to affairs in Persia. I enclose herewith a statement with regard to our missionary work in Persia, showing the number of our missionaries and their locations and also the extent of our property holdings. Under separate cover I am sending a copy of the Report of a Deputation to Persia in 1922. You will find in this, beginning on page 315, a sketch of the history of our missions in Persia and then some account of the work in the different stations and of the conditions in Persia at the time of our visit, and of some of the main political, social and religious problems.

Since returning to New York other letters have come from Persia indicating some new developments in the situation with regard to schools. One of these letters encloses a copy of a circular letter sent to our missionaries in Persia by the Rev. B. S. Gifford of Tabriz, whom Mr. Murray knows, and who is Secretary of our West Persia Mission. Perhaps I should explain that our missionaries in Persia are divided into two groups, the West Persia Mission comprising Tabriz and Urumia and the East Persia Mission comprising Teheran, Resht, Meshed, Kermanshah, Hamadan and Daulatabad.

Apparently the same thing is happening in Persia which is happening in China in the matter of the issuance of duplicative or even conflicting regulations. I am sending this circular letter of Mr. Gifford's which, as you will see, is simply a communication from him to our missionaries, for your personal information.

Dr. Jordan of Teheran writes in a letter of July 2nd, that "much of what is troubling us is part of a political game that is being played." But he does not analyze the game or describe the players.

I understand that representatives of our two missions and of the Church of England mission are expecting to have a conference soon and if we get a report of this conference and further word from our missionaries we will communicate with you.

July 28, 1927.

All these questions, whether grave or petty, only emphasize in my judgment the importance of our trying to get rid of them once for all by such a declaration of the principle of liberty of conscience and religious freedom as we have urged in connection with the new treaty. As I wrote you more than a year ago, the accession of the Shah and the conferences at that time between the Persian Foreign Office and the American Minister with regard to religious questions provided a rare opportunity of which, it has seemed to us, our Government might wisely have taken advantage. Now, however, in connection with the new Treaty there is perhaps an even better opportunity which we shall earnestly hope may be wisely used.

There are abundant precedents in the history of our treaty relationships with other nations, - in our treaty with Costa Rica, 1860, Article XII; Dominican Republic, 1867, Article IV; Nicaragua, 1867, Article XII; Honduras, 1864, Article XII; Paraguay, 1859, Article XIV; San Salvadore, 1870, Article XIV. There is here explicit recognition of the religious rights and privileges of the citizens of each of the contracting parties in the territories of the other. Regarding a stipulation of this character presumably no objection would be raised by any one.

But there are other treaties in which we have gone much further than this. In our treaty with Bolivia, 1858, the language used is as follows: "The citizens of the two contracting parties shall enjoy the full liberty of conscience in the countries subject to the jurisdiction of the one or the other without being disturbed or molested on account of their religious opinions", etc. Here the language is not limited to the recognition of religious liberty in the case of citizens of each contracting party in the territory of the other. The rest of this Article goes on to provide for burial in the case of citizens dying in the country of the other party. In our treaty with Ecuador, 1839, the language is even clearer. The word "and" being substituted for the word "or", and the word "both" being substituted for the word "each", so that this Article reads: "It is likewise agreed that the most perfect and entire security of conscience may be enjoyed by the citizens of both the contracting parties in the countries subject to the jurisdiction of the one and the other", etc. This same language is used in our treaty of 1849 with the Hawaiian Islands, Article XI.

In our treaty with Peru, 1867, Article XVI the phrase "both the contracting parties" is used with the phrase "In the countries subject to the jurisdiction of the one or the other." In our treaty with Sweden, 1783, the language is very broad. (See Article V). "There shall be granted full, perfect and entire liberty of conscience of the inhabitants and subjects of each party and no person shall be molested on account of his worship."

These provisions are made more specific and unequivocal still in Article I in our Treaty with Siam, where the words "both the high contracting parties" were deliberately substituted for the words

July 28, 1927.

"each of the contracting parties" and the words "each of" likewise omitted in the following line before the words "the high contracting parties, as I recall.

I need not cite here again the provisions in the Convention between the United States and France, ratified in 1924, with regard to rights in Syria and the Lebanon, or the Treaty of 1922 between Great Britain and Irak, or the Lausanne Treaty, or the Royal Rescript of 1923 establishing the Constitutional Regime in Egypt. All these are very full and explicit in their declarations of religious liberty not for minority populations only but as a general and accepted principle.

May I ask you to read again in connection with this letter my letter of May 5, 1926, citing other precedents and setting forth some of the elements of the situation in Persia which are relevant.

I have not cited at all our treaties with China. They were confessedly exceptional. Nor would I cite our Treaty of 1882 with Korea, where we entered into agreements which embarrassed us later and which were simply ignored by our Government. I refer to the stipulations in Article I.

I would refer however to the broad terms of our Treaty with Greece in 1837 and to our Treaty with Italy in 1871 with its recognition of occupations which are for the benefit of mankind, and I would call attention especially to our Treaty of 1858 with Japan, Article VIII, the last sentence, "The Government of Japan has already abolished the practice of trampling on religious emblems." The Hon. John W. Foster in his book on American Diplomacy in the Orient, refers to later communications with the Japanese Government on this subject by Secretary Seward.

It is not on this ground of abundant precedent however that one would rest but on the far more substantial ground of equity and justice. Religious freedom is a universally valid principle. Our nation was founded upon it. It has throughout its history recognized it in its own Constitution and laws, and it has encouraged and promoted it throughout the world. Furthermore, it would be an act of the greatest friendship to Persia to help her at this time to choose the right road, the best and most progressive elements of Persia are all in favor of such a choice. Persia's own prosperity and progress are dependent upon her accepting those few broad, universal principles which are essential to the development and even to the peaceful existence of a modern state. Our Government and the Persian Government will have far more difficulties in their diplomatic relationships and in their handling of political and commercial problems than if the whole brood of petty difficulties is forestalled and prevented by frank, manly, self-respecting reciprocal and mutual declaration, such as is found in the first Article of our Treaty with Siam.

G. H. Shaw

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July 28, 1927.

I am sorry I have not been able to put my hand on the reference to General Sir Arthur T. Wilson's thorough-going criticism of Lawrence and his work in Arabia. I think I saw a reference to it in the Monday New York Times, but I may be mistaken.

I shall write to the Archbishop of Canterbury and to other friends in England regarding this whole problem, in order that they may take it up with the British Foreign Office. The Archbishop has been deeply interested in Persia, and especially in the Assyrians, for many years, and there are other friends both of Persia and of the cause of religious freedom who will be very glad to concern themselves.

Our Board will not be meeting, I fear, until September, and will not be able to take any formal action until then, when, no doubt, we shall have very much fuller reports of the developments in Persia. I imagine that there will be members of the Board who will wish to take the whole matter up in some form directly with the President.

Very cordially yours,

Robert E. Speer.

BES:C